Library of Congress

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Rhoda W. Canter Appointed Associate Librarian for Management

Librarian of Congress James H. Billington has announced the appointment of Rhoda W. Canter to the position of Associate Librarian for Management. Ms. Canter, who is a partner with the management consulting firm Arthur Young and Company, will assume her responsibilities at the Library in late January.

Ms. Canter has been with Arthur Young since 1978. She has focused on providing management consulting services to Federal Government agencies in the fields of information technology, financial management, and human resources management. Ms. Canter has performed projects ranging from strategic planning to organization policy and management systems reviews, technology assessments, and the design, development, and implementation of payroll and financial accounting and budgeting systems. Her Federal clients have included the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the military services; the Departments of the Treasury, Energy, and Justice; the Environmental Protection Agency; and the National Endowment for the Arts, among others. Most recently, Ms. Canter has led the Arthur Young team working with The Librarian of Congress and the Management and Planning Committee in conducting strategic planning and management review

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activities for the Library. "This experience should prove of great value in planning and directing the management support services the Library will need during this important period of transition and preparation for the future," Dr. Billington said, in announcing Ms. Canter's appointment.

At Arthur Young and Company, Ms. Canter's management responsibilities have included professional recruiting and hiring, managing staff assignments and utilization, establishing personnel counseling and development programs, and negotiating and administering professional and administrative staff compensation. Her other duties there have encompassed new business development, proposal writing and contract negotiation, profit-and-loss accountability for multiple client engagements, and billing and collections.

Ms. Canter is a frequent speaker on the topic of information technology and management at such conferences as the Federation of Conferences on Information Systems, the Federal Computer Conference, and the Government Computer Expo, and for professional groups such as the Joint Financial Management Improvement Program, the Data Processing Management Association, and the Society of Information Managers. She has been a member of information technology management planning panels for the National Academy of Sciences and the General Services Administration. Ms. Canter serves on the Board of Advisors for the Strategic Computing in the Public Sector program sponsored by Harvard University.

Ms. Canter earned a bachelor's degree from Wellesley College in 1971 and a master's degree from Georgetown University in 1978. She is a certified public accountant and a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) and the District of Columbia Institute of Certified Public Accountants (DCICPA).

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Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin*, Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

Bruce Tapper, Editor

Country Studies Published on Syria, East Germany

The Library of Congress has published two books in a series of country studies prepared by the Library's Federal Research Division under an agreement with the Department of the Army. The books are titled, *Syria: A Country Study* and *East Germany: A Country Study.*

The book on Syria was edited by Thomas Collelo and published in August, and the book on East Germany was edited by Stephen R. Burant and published in October. They are among the many titles in the country Studies/Area Handbook series, for which the Library's Federal Research Division took over responsibility in mid-1986 from The American University.

In late 1988 and early 1989, the Library will publish new studies on China, Czechoslovakia, Iran, Libya, Panama, and Turkey. The series consists of 108 titles and covers approximately 143 sovereign states and 15 dependencies. A typical book in the series, intended as an introduction to a country, contains five chapters describing and analyzing the history, society, economy, government, and national security of a country. Each book is hardbound and contains maps, charts, photographs, tables, bibliographies, a glossary, and an index.

The books are used for a wide range of purposes, including training programs for government and military personnel being stationed abroad and college classes in foreign-area studies. During the past several years, approximately one million copies of the books in the series have been sold and more than 150,000 copies have been distributed to depository libraries throughout the United States.

A list of the books in print is available from the Federal Research Division, Library of Congress, Country Studies Program, Washington DC 20540. To purchase the books on Syria ($16; stock number 008-020-01142-8) and East Germany ($19; stock number 008-020-01148-7), write the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington DC 20402. Titles and stock numbers must be cited with order; include check or money order payable to Superintendent of Documents.

Booklet Honors American Contributions to Japanese Libraries

Numerous private and semi-private libraries have existed in Japan since the early seventh century, and the first national public library in Japan was opened in 1872. But it was not until the post-Second World War period of war-devastated Japan that a national library was established in Tokyo to provide research service to the

legislative and other branches of the government, as well as general service to the public. This was the National Diet Library, which was planned with managerial and professional assistance from the United States, and is similar in organization to the Library of Congress.

Japan Honors America (1988) is a booklet containing biographical sketches and portraits of six American librarians who have received meritorious service awards from the government of Japan in recognition of their significant contributions to the professional education of Japanese librarians, the establishment and development of the National Diet Library, and interlibrary cooperation between the United States and Japan. The six librarians are Verner Warren Clapp, Robert B. Downs, Robert Laurence Gitler, Foster E. Mohrhardt, Andrew Yoshinobu Kuroda, and Daniel J. Boorstin. Mr. Clapp and Mr. Kuroda both served for many years in the Library of Congress, and Dr. Boorstin became Librarian of Congress Emeritus in 1987.

In this technological age, closer cooperation and mutual assistance between the library communities of both countries, especially between the two national libraries, are vitally important. This booklet is a timely reminder of the close and amicable relationship between the library communities of the United States and Japan during the past four decades.

The author of the booklet is Theodore F. Welsh, director of libraries, Northern Illinois University, and chair of the American Library Association International Relations Advisory Committee on Liaison with Japanese Libraries. He has authored a book titled, *Toshokan: Libraries in Japanese Society*, and he has been actively involved in the binational conferences of academic and research librarians of the U.S. and Japan since 1969. *Japan Honors America* is published in bilingual texts (English and Japanese) by OCLC (Online Computer Library Center, Inc.), 6565 Frantz Rd., Dublin, OH 43017.

–Yoshiko Yoshimura

Signing of Memorandum of Agreement with The Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Leningrad

*At the signing of the agreement for cooperation between the Library of Congress and the Library of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR (BAN), Leningrad (*LC Information Bulletin, *January 2, p. 3–5) last year in Leningrad were: Svetlana Borisovna Koreneva, researcher, BAN (left); Natalia Pavlovna Kopaneva, scholarly secretary, BAN; Iulia Mikhailovna Tarasova, head, Academy Publications Department, BAN; Valerii Pavlovich Leonov, Acting Director, Library of Academy of Sciences; Stanislav Evgen'evich Kleshchuk, (standing, serving as interpreter), researcher, BAN; Carolyn H. Sung, executive officer, Research Services Department, Library of Congress (LC); Merrily Smith, National Preservation Program specialist, LC; Harold M. Leich, Russian/Soviet area specialist, LC; and Garri Nikolaevich Utin, assistant to the Director, BAN.*

Members of the Library of Congress delegation in Leningrad were: Harold M. Leich (left); Carolyn H. Sung; Hugh Olmsted, head, Slavic Department, Harvard College Library; Merrily Smith; and Peter Waters, conservation officer, LC.

European Division Marks 500th Anniversary of The Finnish Book

The Library's European Divison is marking the 500th anniversary of the first book printed for Finland, the *Missale Aboense*, with a two-month-long display in the European Reading Room to run through January 23.

The *Missale Aboense*—the *Missal of Åbo* [Turku, in Finnish]—a cultural monument of historic importance, was commissioned by the Roman Catholic (Dominican) Bishop Konrad Bitz, of the Turku diocese, and manufactured by the German printer Bartholomeus Ghotan of Lübeck. The introduction by Bishop Bitz was dated August 17, 1488, and the book published the same year. The 550 folio pages of the *Missale* were printed on both parchment and paper, illuminated with fine color illustrations; some parts of the Mass intended to be sung have handwritten Gregorian notation. The work reflects the Dominican liturgy, which was adopted as the official liturgy of the Bishopric of Turku around 1330 A.D. This illustrated folio volume, the only work that survived the radical waves of the reformation in Finland, was of great importance to the reformation itself, establishing the printed book as the medium of cultural communication. The centerpiece of the European Reading Room display is the 619-page 1971 facsimile editon of the *Missale Aboense*, edited by Martti Parvio, Kauko Pirinen, and Jorma Vallinkoski, and issued by the Werner Söderström Publishing Company of Helsinki. It is enhanced by introductory and editorial notes in English, Finnish, and Swedish. To exemplify the "Protestant continuation" of book printing for Finland, the display includes the 1948 facsimile edition of the New Testament translated into Finnish as *Se Wsi* [Uusi] *Testamenti* by Turku's great Lutheran bishop, Michael Argicola (ca. 1510–1557), originally printed in Stockholm by the son of A. Lauritssen, and in facsimile by Werner Söderström. Bishop Agricola was the author or translator of nine published works, comprising 1,500 pages, and establishing him as the authoritative creator of written Finnish (4,500 of the 8,500 words he used are still used in Finnish).

The display, which was prepared by Elemer Bako, retired Finno-Ugrian area specialist of the European Division, includes an illustrated study, titled "The Birth of Finnish Literature, 500 Years Since the Publication of the *Missale Aboense*," written by Professor Esko Häkli, director of the Helsinki University Library, and published by the Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1988). Copies of this study as well as Dr. Bako's bibliographic companion to the display are available to visitors.

Experts on Descriptive Standards Meet in Ottawa

While librarians' cataloging of library materials has been benefited by international standards for some time, archivists' descriptions of their archives are still awaiting such developments. In a ground-breaking move, the National Archives of Canada, in cooperation with the International Council on Archives, hosted and sponsored the Invitational Meeting of Experts on Descriptive Standards, held in Ottawa October 4–7 and chaired by Victorin Chabot of the Planning Committee on Descriptive Standards, Bureau of Canadian Archivists. The experts came from Canada, the People's Republic of China, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Italy, Malaysia, Mexico, the Netherlands, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Zimbabwe.

The purpose of the meeting was to report on and discuss current developments in the field of descriptive standards for archives in various countries, to define descriptive standards, and to develop resolutions that could serve as the basis for medium- and long-term planning. In addition to reports from each country represented, reports were presented from three international organizations: the International Council on Archives (ICA), reported by David Thomas, Public Record Office, United Kingdom; the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions, reported by Ben R. Tucker, Library of Congress; and the International Organization for Standardization, Technical Committee 46, Subcommittee 9, reported by Jane Thacker, National Library of Canada. The substantive papers were titled: "Definitions, Principles, and Methodologies Associated with Archival Descriptive Standards," presented by Lisa Weber, National Archives and Records Administration, United States; "The Relationship between Automation and Descriptive Standards," presented by Michael Cook, University of Liverpool, United Kingdom; "The Education and Training of Archivists and Archival Administrators in the Area of Descriptive Standards," presented by Jacques Grimard, National Archives of Canada; "The Relationship(s) between the ICA and other International Organizations and the Relationship(s) between National Level Standards and International Standards," presented by Hugo Stibbe, National Archives of Canada; and "Strategies for the Development and Implementation of Archival Descriptive Standards," presented by David Bearman, Archives and Museums Informatics, United States.

The principal trust of the final resolutions was for a petition to the International Council on Archives that it promote efforts at international standardization, specifically that as a first step it establish a working group to produce a draft of standards for the description of archives at the collection level (rather than item-by-item handling).

FLICC Forum Examines Role of the Congress in Information Policy

The role of Congress in keeping Americans informed will be examined in the sixth annual forum on Federal Information Policies, sponsored by the Federal Library and Information Center Committee (FLICC) at the Library of Congress on March 22.

FLICC will join in the 1989 celebration of the Bicentennial of the Congress by focusing its forum on the Congress, which has legislated a flow of information from the government to the people for the past 200 years.

The historical perspective as well as the future role for Congress in formulating Federal information policies and subjects of the meeting, the "Forum on Federal Information Policies: The Congressional Initiative." The forum will be held on Wednesday, March 22, in the Mumford Room of the Library's James Madison Memorial Building, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Since 1789, when the First Congress proposed the First Amendment to the Constitution to protect a free press, a progression of landmark legislation has guarded the access of Americans to government information. However, new technologies have rendered some laws obsolete. Federal information is proliferating at hundreds of Federal agency offices in a variety of electronic formats relatively easy to produce but expensive for depository libraries and the public to acquire. Congress is challenged by complex questions relating to public information access, competition, privatization, cooperation, and the balance of many competing interests, such as the public's right to know versus national security and privacy issues.

What is the role of Congress in formulating a single information policy, or several policies, and how is that role balanced by the executive and judicial branches of the government? Is centralized control over the dissemination of information practical or desireable? Will the cost of producing information in electronic formats inhibit access for some and not others?

These and other questions raised by the information age will be addressed at the forum presented by FLICC. The program and registration materials may be ordered after February 1, by writing the FLICC office, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540, or by calling (202) 707-1374 or (202) 707-1988. The registration fee is $65.

Copyright Office Rejects Registration of Digitized Typefaces

The Copyright Office in the Library of Congress announced it would not accept for registration digitized representations of typeface designs in a policy decision published September 29 in the *Federal Register*. The office said the digitized representations are neither original computer programs nor original databases, nor any other original work of authorship.

"Registration will be made for original computer programs written to control the generic digitization process, but registration will not be made for the data that merely represents an electronic depiction of a particular typeface or individual letterforms," states the published notice. "If this master computer program includes data that fixes or depicts a particular typeface, typefont, or letterform, the registration application must disclaim copyright in that uncopyrightable data."

In revising the Copyright Act, Congress considered and rejected the idea of including typefaces within the act's definition of copyrightable subject matter—that is, it is not considered a "pictorial, graphic or sculptural" work. Moreover, the office pointed out, "a typefont is not copyrightable since it constitutes the useful article itself."

In making its decision, the office requested public comment in October 1986 concerning the registrability of digitized typeface and extended its comment period twice in order to allow for full public comment. Following its analysis of the 19 initial and reply comments received, the office concluded that, like analog typefaces, digitally created typefaces exhibit no creative authorship apart from the utilitarian shapes that are formed to compose letters or other font characters.

The office concluded that if the copyright protection for the master computer program alone is not considered adequate enough to encourage creativity in the field of computer-assisted typeface design, then any broader protection should be legislated by Congress, rather than be established by administrative decision-making. The office observed that Congress so far has failed to enact proposals for a design protection law, which might be a vehicle for protecting typeface design. The office also noted that "while copyright protection is not available for digitized versions of typefaces, the typeface industry has other avenues of protection through unfair competition laws, contract, and perhaps trade secrecy and trademark protection."

Law Library Publications

The Law Library's latest foreign-law research publications include one bibliography and two country law surveys.

The Republic of China on Taiwan: A Selectively Annotated Bibliography of English-Language Legal Materials (54 p.) by Constance Axinn Johnson of the Far Eastern Law Division covers English-language materials about the law of the Republic of China on

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Law *(Cont. from p. 13)*
Taiwan published between 1965 and 1986 and includes a listing of laws available in English translation.

Afghanistan: A Country Law Study (63 p.) by Gholam H. Vafai, and *The Kenyan Legal System: An Overview* (128 p.) by Charles Mwalimu of the Near Eastern and African Law Division, grew out of research done in response to requests from the armed services for overviews of the legal systems of various countries where U.S. servicemen and women are or might be stationed. Although the emphasis in these two surveys is on criminal law and on the law of criminal procedure, both cover such topics as family law and the law of contracts.

These three paperback publications are available free of charge, while limited supplies last, from: The Law Library, Room LM 240, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540. A listing of other free foreign-law research publications available from the Law Library and information about the Law Library's publishing program may be obtained by writing to the same address or by calling (202) 707-9838.

Serials Section of ALA

"Linking Technologies: Serials Systems and Their Links to Other Systems" was the theme of the RTSD (Resources and Technical Services Division) Serials Section program at the Conference of the American Library Association last summer. A standing-room-only audience heard six speakers addressing topics such as types of serials links, descriptions of serial systems, standards, and specific applications of serials links.

Tom Delsey, National Library of Canada, gave the keynote speech. Using a schematic model of the serials universe, he described the various groups that are part of the serials chain of information on the horizontal planes. The first level group includes creators (authors and editors), level two encompasses producers and disseminators (publishers and distributors), level three incorporates the facilitators (libraries and abstracting and indexing services), and the fourth level is the consumer group (scholars and readers). Within each group are collegial and/or competitive relationships. Mr. Delsey then outlined the supply and demand relationships that exist between groups on the vertical axis of his matrix.

After examining these inter- and intra-organizational relationships, Mr. Delsey overlaid the technological environments of the last two decades on his schematic. He defined three major environments in which the technology can be defined. The first environment is that of information processing. This consists primarily of mainframe computers in networked, closed configurations with remote terminal access. The second environment is word processing. It is one of systems designed for large-scale typesetting, but with local terminal-to-computer systems. The third environment is microcomputer technology (personal computers).

The most recent achievements in serial linkages could not have been conceived or implemented on the scale they have been, said Mr. Delsey, without the sharing of a common technology. If two groups used the same technology, linkages were possible between them. However, it is more common that systems are proprietary and limit or restrict those linkages. In those cases, standards develop to take the place of the technological links. For example, the ISSN was put in place to compensate for the lack of technical linkages between producers and facilitators.

The trend towards an open system technology will mean a breakdown of the stratification between the groups. The OSI (open systems interconnection) reference model and the development of standard interfaces provide a framework for rationalization of connections between computing systems. It is likely that major changes in the serials infrastructure will appear between now and the end of the century. Mr. Delsey said we are just beginning to see the possibilities for serials systems.

Julia Blixrud, head, National Serials Data Program, Library of Congress, spoke about the standards webs that assist and affect serial linkages. She described the major organizations that are concerned with standards development, outlined the types of linkages that standards can support, commented on common criticisms leveled at the standards development process, and encouraged all in attendance to be active in the standards process.

The next four speakers spoke about specific linkages. Greg Anderson, systems librarian, University of Georgia Libraries, began by describing the work Georgia is doing with the F. W. Faxon Co. to develop, test, and implement the storage and communication of detailed level serial holdings between the Georgia integrated library system and Faxon's microcomputer-based check-in system (MicroLINX). The technology is possible because of the USMARC Format for Holdings and Locations.

Bill Gosling, head of Technical Services, University of Michigan, described the steps that were taken by members of the CONSER Micro-Technology Task Force to find a mechanism to enter non-OCLC library records into the CONSER database. After exploring several options, the task force determined that records could be entered most efficiently by sending workforms to NST. Mr. Gosling described the Cornell pilot project and discussed the plans for Michigan's participation.

Steve Silberstein, vice-president, Innovative Interfaces, Inc. (III) described the links his company is providing for its customers. He commented that horizontal links (those

between like systems) are much easier than vertical links. Currently, III is involved in three types of vertical links: (1) transmitting serial processing data to public catalogs; (2) adding serial supplier data (bibliographic information) into serials systems; and (3) incorporating invoice data into serials systems. One of the more difficult problems is that of information overload. The processing systems need to handle whole records, but the application is only interested in portions of the record. Fortunately, standards are available that provide assistance in some tasks. As more of these vertical links need to be made, more standards will be needed.

Howard McGinn, assistant state librarian, North Carolina State Library, described the North Carolina Information Network. This network has been developed to support local economic and small business development, academic programs of the state's colleges and universities, and the general information needs of citizens of the state. Emphasis is on the provision of information services through telecommunications technologies to rural areas. Because of the state's rapid change to a technological and service-based economy, quick access to serials-based information is essential to ensure geographically balanced economic growth. The work done by serials librarians to encourage and support standards development, said Mr. McGinn, has enabled North Carolina to build and maintain this successful network.

—Julia Blixrud

Additional Clerical and Typing Tests Offered by Recruitment and Placement Office

In order to attract additional well-qualified candidates for the Library's many career opportunities in the secretarial, clerk, clerk-typist, and office management areas, the Library of Congress Recruitment and Placement Office has added lunchtime and late afternoon sessions to its regular testing schedule. This expanded schedule, which is being offered on a trial basis, is designed to meet the needs of applicants whose work schedules do not permit their taking the tests given regularly on weekday mornings.

All tests are on a walk-in basis in the Employment Office, Room LM 107 of the James Madison Memorial Building. Applicants must have valid identification to take the tests.

Clerical tests are offered Monday through Friday at 8:45 a.m.; Tuesday at 2 p.m.; and Thursday at 2 p.m. and 4:30 p.m.

Typing tests are offered Monday through Friday at 9:15 a.m. and 10:30 a.m.; Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at noon; Tuesday at 2:30 p.m.; and Thursday at 2:30 p.m. and 5 p.m.

This expanded schedule will continue on a trial basis through February 24. For questions regarding testing and employment opportunities, call the Recruitment and Placement Office at (202) 707-5620.

Meetings and Events Around the Library

Tuesday, January 24
☐ "Odyssey in West Africa: Contemporary Cultural Dynamics" (illustrated with slides), Adell Patton, professor of history, Howard University. LCPA. Room LM 642, 12:10 p.m..

Thursday, January 26
☐ "The One-Minute Manager" (video recording). LCPA. Staff Training and Development Classroom A, 12:10 p.m.

Friday, January 27
☐ "Three Centuries of French Harpsichord Music," performance by George Lucktenberg. Coolidge Auditorium, 8 p.m. Free; no tickets required.

Events are open to the public unless otherwise noted.

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